

truncate; sternite much broader than long, sides convergent, rear margin deeply embayed, ventral surface shallowly sulcate; each coxopleuron extending far forward of its body segment, ventrally with two groups of clustered pores which open into two cavities that are wholly or largely concealed, dorsally with a sinuous trench of largely or entirely hidden and clustered pores, the trench extending well forward of the ultimate pedal segment. Postpedal segments: male and female gonopods bi-articulate.

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Heleocoris faradjensis, a New Species from the Belgian Congo (Hemiptera: Naucoridae)

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Subfamily LACCOCORINAE (Stål) 1876

Genus *Heleocoris* Stål 1876

(type *obliquata* (Spin.) 1837)

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Heleocoris faradjensis new species

General Appearance: A medium-sized species, dark in color, usually blackish. Size 7.0–9.0 mm. long and 5.0–6.0 mm. wide. Dorsum lighter over head and prothorax, dark-to-black on hemelytra, with embolia the only light area of hemelytra. Scutellum usually blacker than hemelytra. Venter blackish-brown except for golden pelage; legs yellowish-brown.

Head: Sparsely punctate, shiny, rather flat; vertex slightly and roundly protuberant anteriorly of eyes. Eyes essentially flush with head surface; outer and posterior eye margins forming a smooth but slightly sharp curve at their meeting points; inner eye margin generally shallowly sinuate, often with some angulations; meeting of inner and posterior eye margins angulate. Labrum small, bluntly-pointed at tip; ratio of length-to-width 10:15 (67%), uniform in color. Head ratios are:

- (1) Total length-to-width (including eyes) 30:67 (45%)
- (2) Anterior distance between eyes to posterior distance 25:38 (66%)
- (3) Anterior distance between eyes to inner eye length 25:25
- (4) Posterior distance between eyes to greatest length of head posterior to this line 38:2 (5%).

Antennae short, 3-segmented (not counting basal scape), middle segment widest and longest of the three.

Pronotum: Finely punctate, shiny, with slight semi-lunar rugulosities in area behind central part of head, this anterior section of pronotum straight and not indented to receive head as in *Ambrysus*; background color light yellow around edges with some suffusion into central disk, which is mainly variegated brownish with some irregular black dotting; posterior border straight, brownish, with yellow strip cephalad; lateral edges smooth, non-pilose, very weakly curved, curvature more pronounced posteriorly at postero-lateral angles—percent of curvature (viewed perpendicular to the frontal plane of section of the pronotum as a whole) about 9% (av. 57:5); venter laterally smooth, deep yellow-brown, this area penetrating maximumly in its central portion; rest of venter blackish, clothed densely with

fine, yellow hairs; ventral keel prominent, sharp and short, disappearing abruptly between bases of procoxae, becoming progressively lower caudad.

Keel not divided into anterior ridge with flatly-sloping posterior surface as in *Ambrysus*, but all one sloping sharp ridge; prosternum fused to propleura. Pronotal ratios are:

- (1) Width between anterior angles to width between posterior angles 94:135 (70%)
- (2) Median length to greatest width 60:135 (44%)
- (3) Distance between anterior and posterior angles on same side to perpendicular distance between anterior angle and baseline of pronotum 56:60 (93%).

Scutellum: Jet black overall, with some dull shine, shagreened with fine, dense punctulation, each puncture the seat of a white dot; ratio of three sides, anterior and two laterals, 100:75:74.

Hemelytra: Background color black with deep reddish tints—yellow color confined to embolia; somewhat shiny, shagreened as is scutellum; embolia well defined at their posterior margins, narrow, length-to-width 90:20 (22%); emboliar crease moderately developed, noticeable for about three-fifths of emboliar length—embolium characteristically bicolored, yellowish in anterior three-fifths, darker over remainder.

Hemelytra variable, reaching-to-not quite reaching, abdominal tip, and not noticeably-to-noticeably exposing lateral connexival angles. Hindwings functional, but variable in length, from reaching abdominal tip to being distinctly shorter than abdomen; hindwings with two "costal" cells.

Venter: The prothoracic venter has been discussed above. All connexival margins rounded at corners and non-spinose; connexival edges smooth, non-serrate. Tip of female subgenital plate feebly quadrisinuate in outline, seemingly not distinctive. In this genus, the male lacks the genital process so valuable as a taxonomic character in *Ambrysus*. Surface densely set with golden hydrofuge hairs, thickest and longest on central keel.

Legs: Prolegs—coxae large, massive, roughly ovate, flattened postero-laterally to receive basal part of femur and densely

furred with golden pile; femur large, moderately incrassate but without the full development of such genera as *Ambrysus* and *Pelocoris*, attached to coxae by prominent trochanter, which is affixed to femur along its inner oblique margin and not at its end; ratio of femur length-to-width 60::25 (42%); tibia slim, tubular, much shorter than femur, with dense brush of fine hairs near apical inner end which combines with a similar brush beneath tarsus; tarsus 2-segmented, first segment slightly shorter than the second, which latter bears the two prominent terminal claws; entire structure of the proleg is more primitive than in the two genera mentioned above.

Mesolegs—coxa large, globose, attaching to a large trochanter which in turn bears the flattened, broad, conspicuous femur; unlike the slim tibia, the powerful femur is somewhat comparable to that of the prolegs; femur broadest at base, ratio of length-to-width 62::22 (35%)—length 2.0 mm.; femur with several lines of golden hairs running the length of femur, which is essentially non-spinose; tibia short, stubby, widest at apical end, with numerous large, strong, reddish spines, particularly on outer face; male tibia with conspicuous spine cluster and hair brush on postero-apical area—ratio of length-to-width 45::12 (27%)—length 1.4 mm.; tarsus 3-segmented, the first segment tiny and inconspicuous, other 2 segments long, narrow, subequal in length, terminating in 2 large claws.

Metalegs—coxa similar to that of mesoleg, but longer; trochanter and femur similar also, but larger; femoral ratio of length-to-width 73::28 (38%)—length 2.2 mm.; tibia long, tubular, with many conspicuous large reddish spines, length-to-width ratio 83::10 (12%)—length 2.5 mm.; tarsus larger copy of mesotarsus except for more spination.

Type Locality Data: AFRICA—Northeastern Belgian Congo (Faradje, 29°40'E, 3°40'N, January 1913, Herbert Lang and James P. Chapin).

Distribution: Known at present only from 4 specimens from the Belgian Congo—the type locality and Vankerckhovenville (29°30'E, 3°20'N, 15 April 1910, Herbert Lang and James P. Chapin).

Location of Types: Holotypic male and allotype from Faradje, and a paratype from Vankerckhovenville, in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History, New York; one paratype from Faradje in the author's collection, Reno, Nevada.

Comparative Note: The only species of *Heleocoris* with which *H. faradjensis* need be compared is *H. minusculus* Walker which occurs, as far as now known, to the north and east. This small species, which does not exceed 4.5 mm. in length, is light in general coloration and specimens the author has seen from the British Museum¹ all bear labels from the Yemen and West Aden areas. Differences in size alone would adequately separate the two species with presently known material.

The following distributional records have also been seen in American Museum of Natural History material.

Subfamily NAUCORINAE (Stål) 1876

Macrocoris flavicollis Signoret 1861

Faradje (January 1913, Lang and Chapin). A medium-sized species.

Macrocoris nigropunctatus Montandon 1909

Faradje (January 1913, Lang and Chapin) and Vankerckhovenville (15 April 1910, Lang and Chapin). A large, robust species.

¹Dr. R. J. Izzard was kind enough to loan British Museum specimens for comparison.

Change of Generic Name in Tachinidae (Diptera)

A new name, **ANZAMYIA**, is proposed to replace **Agathomyia** Reinhard, Ent. News, 70: 228, 1959, preoccupied in Platypezidae by Verrall British Flies, 8: 30, 1901. I am indebted to Curtis W. Sabrosky for calling my attention to this homonymy.

—H. J. REINHARD